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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

ABLE STATE DOCUMENT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DEALS WITH MANY QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Governor McDonald read his message to the members of the state legislature in joint session in the hall of the house of representatives last Wednesday morning. The message is of too great length to be reproduced in these columns. It is, in part, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Good government, like good business, requires attention to and careful consideration of the revenues and expenditures relating to carrying on of the same in an honest, intelligent, economical manner for the general good of those who contribute to its maintenance.

Under our state constitution we are limited in our taxing power by the following: (Article VIII, Sec. 4)

"There shall be levied annually for state revenue, a tax not to exceed four mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of the state, except for the support of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the state, payment of the state debt and interest thereon. For the first two years after this constitution goes into effect, the total annual tax levy for all state purposes, exclusive of necessary levies for the state debt, shall not exceed twelve mills; and thereafter it shall not exceed ten mills."

We may as well estimate on a basis of four mills for State Purposes and six mills for Institutions after 1913.

For the year 1912, the total assessed valuation of all state property was \$72,357,454.09.

The revenue that will be provided for the various purposes, based upon a probable 90 per cent collection of all taxes for the year 1912, will be as follows:

For Institutions..	\$463,002.00
For Interest and Sinking Fund..	123,904.00
For State Purposes	195,635.00
For Roads.....	65,211.00
For Schools.....	32,606.00

Total\$880,358.00

The other revenues of the state, available for appropriations, are as follows:

From interest on State Deposits..	\$ 14,000.00
From Corporations and Insurance	60,000.00
From Secretary of State	2,000.00
From Bank Examinations	5,000.00
From Pullman and Express compys.	2,000.00
From Supreme Court fees.....	1,000.00

Total\$79,500.00

Total available for all appropriations.....\$959,858.00

The regular appropriations for the year beginning December 1st, 1912, are as follows:

Educational institutions..	\$201,465.21
Penitentiary, Reform School, Insane Asylum and Miners' Hospital.....	141,160.87
Charitable institutions.....	32,000.00
Interest	30,000.00
Salaries and expenses of officers	226,950.00
Miscellaneous	32,710.00

Total\$664,286.08

From the above will readily be seen the situation as at present existing. Increased appropriations will probably be asked for, and in some instances will be necessary, for the proper conduct of the State's business in order to obtain the best results. If our revenues are not sufficient to meet such increased appropriations, we must either obtain more revenues or curtail our appropriations. Aside from direct taxes, there will probably be some increase from various ordinary sources as provided. The subject of taxation will be considered in another place.

Under our constitution, Art. IX, Sec. 7, we have power to borrow \$200,000.00 for "Casual Deficits," etc. We have already borrowed \$200,000.00 and reached the limit. No more can be borrowed in this manner.

Under Art. IX, Sec. 8, the legislature may authorize a bond issue for "some specific work or project," but such a loan shall not take effect until it shall have been approved by the votes of the people of the state. The recent vote on road bonds was instance of this kind. The interest in this was state-wide and it carried. The fate of

any proposed bond issue for a local purpose is not difficult to predict now.

Therefore, hereafter we shall have to rely on our regular levies on the property of the state for nearly all of the revenues for regular and special appropriations, unless the law-making power shall provide other methods of raising revenue as contemplated in Art. VIII, Sec. 2 of the state constitution.

I wish, particularly, to call your attention to the totals for appropriations and revenue. It would seem that the surplus revenue under the levy will be sufficient to have paid all of these so-called deficiencies during the year 1913.

(Here follows a financial statement of the state debt, receipts, disbursements and balances.)

I wish again to call attention to the fact that some of the counties of the state are probably failing to receive such interest as they are justly entitled to for the public funds in the hands of county treasurers, and again I recommend the enactment of a law that will enable the counties, with certainty, to receive reasonable interest on their own funds.

There is no doubt that conditions existing in our common schools are improving every year. Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. N. White has furnished me a complete and exhaustive report, covering all phases of our common schools, a copy of which will be furnished for your consideration. In this public document you will find much that ought to be interesting and instructive.

The common schools are so closely related to the welfare of our state, that careful thought should be given to them and liberal assistance extended where possible and practicable. According to reports at hand, there were, during 1911, about 100,000 children of school age and 1912 shows an increase of 1,600. In 1911 there were about 30,000 children of school age in districts where less than five months of school were taught. For the year 1912 there were only about 24,000. This is a good showing for the year. In 1913, it is confidently expected that there will be very few school districts that will not have the benefit of five months of school.

The governor devotes considerable space to the state educational institutions. The cost of maintaining the institutions is given in detail, but the cost per capita in these institutions is not given on account of the fact that the governor has not been able to secure a statement of the average attendance. The governor says:

Whether it is the fault of the management of these institutions or of the people of New Mexico, I am not prepared to say, but the fact is the results obtained are not commensurate in all cases with the money expended by the tax-payers of the state for their maintenance. A careful study of the reports showing the outlay for salaries and other expenses, and the number of pupils in attendance, leads one to believe that the expenses in these institutions are either greater than they ought to be in some cases, or that the interest in them does not justify very great expense for their limited usefulness.

There is no doubt in my mind that we should have better results. If we could amend Article XII, Section 13, of the Constitution, that one board would have the control and management of all of these educational institutions, the results would, undoubtedly, be more satisfactory. This Board should be under salary, though the salary need not be very large. We should then get better service from the regents and better results from the schools. We could prevent or avoid overlapping and duplicating work in the different schools and might possibly be able to get along with a less number of institutions, and accomplish better work than is now done by all.

I have attempted to keep in touch with these institutions by requiring copies of minutes of all meetings, and reports showing expenditures, attendance, residence of pupils, age, etc. While I have been able to obtain some of the information that I desire, I have never yet been able to get all of what I wanted from them. I have never been able to ascertain the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE for the school year. The total enrollment is given, but this does not give the desired information, as there might be a large number at one time during the year and very few at another, and I am inclined to think this is true at some of the schools.

The governor favors a reasonable

appropriation for the bureau of immigration; a sum to aid in paying the expenses of such veterans as may be desired to attend the Gettysburg celebration next July and a sufficient amount to place a New Mexico tablet in the Washington monument. He urges the legislature to take action on the two proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, one providing for an income tax and the other for the direct election of United States senators.

The conditions and needs of the state institutions, the miner's hospital, the insane asylum, the reform school and the penitentiary, are given attention at some length in the message and a number of recommendations and suggestions are made.

A revision of the statutes of New Mexico is again recommended to the legislature. The enactment of a law for the protection of depositors in state banks is urged. On the liquor question the governor says:

The time seems to me to have come when the public demands more strict regulation of the liquor traffic, with the privilege of deciding for themselves whether, within any given locality, which may be as prescribed by law, intoxicating liquors shall be permitted to sold or handled.

The question of the good or evil resulting from the liquor traffic seems to me to require very little discussion to determine what the proper course shall be. A law modeled something after the Nebraska law, providing for what is known as "daylight saloons," so arranged that the front shall be clear, enabling anyone to get an unobstructed view of the interior from the outside, also providing that no game whatsoever shall be permitted in any room where intoxicants are sold, ab-

efficiency or more class feeling than in taxation."

That statement emphasized and enlarged would fit present conditions in New Mexico. We have never had a definite tax system that has been capable of dealing with personal greed and prejudice, and local envy and discrimination.

Our tax law says that property shall be assessed at its cash value and the county assessors and county commissioners take an oath to enforce the law. Besides this, the assessor swears that "he will make diligent inquiry," during the time he is serving the people, to obtain all possible information relating to property in his county. Each taxpayer is expected to make a list of his property and swear to it, or be liable to an extra 25 per cent to be added to the value of his property. What do the officers in such cases?

The assessment of property of individuals and corporations vary from a very small per cent, in some cases, to nearly full valuation in others. The full measure taxpayers are usually new in this business, or are small property holders who are too honest to falsify to obtain such small benefit, or have property where it can all be seen by the assessor and is easily found. There is no doubt that the large property holder, as a rule, pays on a much smaller percentage of the real value of his property than the small owner who can readily be found and seen.

There does not seem to be so much objection to paying taxes as there is to paying an unequal share. This phase of human nature is so dominant that today, in New Mexico, we have conditions where a large number of tax payers are simply trying to keep from paying more than their neighbors, who are avoiding all they can. This has

FOR A GREATER CARLSBAD

powers and duties relating to taxation fixed by the constitution, and I believe that our first step in reform must come through that board. In my first message I recommended that this Board "be given power to enquire into the assessment of property, in the various counties" and that provision be made for the removal from office of assessors who fail to perform their duties as required by law. I now again and more particularly recommend that the Board of Equalization be given power to charge individual and corporate assessments, and that an appropriation be made for the use of the Board, to employ competent men to go into the counties and obtain such information for the Board as may be necessary, to enable it to make a better and fairer assessment.

I most urgently recommend that you provide for a temporary tax commission, with power to investigate the whole tax situation in New Mexico, and make report at the next session of the state legislature. An appropriation to pay all necessary expenses should be made, though first-class men can probably be persuaded to serve the state without pay, for the purpose named, under the extraordinary conditions existing in New Mexico today.

The governor dwells at length on stream gauging, irrigation, drainage and public highways under the head of "State Engineer." Road building is engaging much attention and convicts are being successfully worked on road construction.

Under the head of salaries of county officers the governor says:

An effort should be made immediately to get a bill that will be satisfactory, if possible to all concerned. On account of the delays, and your failure to present any bill at all until you were practically ready to adjourn, caused the salary bill to fail of becoming a law because of my disapproval, and there being no opportunity for further consideration by that legislature. This ought not to occur again. The county officers are entitled to their pay and at the present time this ought to be about the first thing to be considered. In my judgment there is no reasonable, equitable way of combining all county officers in the same classification. They should be paid like other people, according to the work that they have to do.

An increased appropriation is asked for the mounted police, a personal registration law is recommended, some changes are suggested in the publication law, the adoption of a state seal is urged and an additional judge is recommended for the fifth judicial district.

Concerning the report of the corporation commission, the governor says:

I call your attention to the several recommendations contained in the corporation commissioner's report. One of these, a change in the law which requires two publications of corporation papers, I have already mentioned. Another to which I call particular attention is that which recommends that the office of the insurance commissioner be abolished and the insurance department placed under the commission.

Many things have been suggested to me, but I may have already made too many recommendations. Now, I wish to emphasize the desirability of a thorough primary law, that will take the power of nomination as far away from the politician and bosses as possible. Reform in our election laws is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the voter.

This is a progressive age. He who lags may be lost. The initiative and referendum are being demanded from one end of the country to the other. You should propose amendments to the constitution improving the referendum provision, and providing for an initiative on a fair basis. The people of our state have decided that they will rule. Their will must eventually be controlling in the laws they desire.

You have sixty days within which to place on our statute books laws that may be beneficial to the state and her people. The interests of all the people are first to be considered, before party advantage, factional strife or personal ambition and jealousy.

The record to be made will endure long after your session ends. You will be judged by the results of your work, and I shall be glad if you merit from the people whom you represent, the full measure of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Three mules for sale or trade for mares. Ned Shattuck, Queen, N. M. 17-Jan-4 Adv.

We must combine with a tireless effort for this and let the slogan be as follows:

As we have the proven evidence before us that much greater crops of cotton can be raised in the Pecos Valley, it must therefore be our aim to encourage the growing of it for a cotton mill. Texas cotton mills compare favorably with those of the other states. It behooves us not to lose sight of this, then that such an industry can be promoted in Carlsbad and will soon result in many families coming here to live that are wanted here so badly.

Mr. O. E. Dunlap, of Waxahachie, Texas, chairman of the committee on establishments of cotton mills strongly commends the establishment of these mills through the states and cities, where cotton is grown as evidence of what can be accomplished in this kind of an industry.

The Waxahachie mills began operation in April 1901 with a capital of \$100,000, since which time they have steadily increased their output until today they compare favorably with mills in North Carolina, and other eastern and northern states. Jamesville, Wisconsin has one of the best mills in America and the output is taken by some of the large wholesale dry goods firms in Chicago. The fires of Waxahachie mills have never cooled down and the number of spindles has increased from 5,000 to 10,000. The mill consumes annually 5000 bales of cotton which at the prices of cotton prevailing will cost \$275,000.

Little or no difficulty has been experienced in procuring and keeping mill operatives and the mill company erect and own its employees, dwellings and in our great sunshine state and in our city beautiful we certainly ought not to have any difficulty to retain them also, we can build the homes for them neat and comfortably and locate them on large grounds surrounding the mill. We have good water to supply employees with and good sewerage can be connected with our city sewer. A neat and comfortably church also can be erected by the company for the use of its employees if necessary to be done. Taken all together the mill will be a success I feel confident of this and its operatives will be prosperous and happy.

Mr. Dunlap thinks the success of Waxahachie mills can be duplicated elsewhere; why not then here in Carlsbad?

Next in line for an industry money must be raised for an alfalfa meal mill. This can be shipped in sacks to Galveston, Texas, thence by Mallory boat line to New York City. The freight to Galveston will be 30 cents per 100 pounds and by boat to New York 11 cents per pound, total freight 42 cents per one hundred pounds, also it can be shipped to New Orleans at reasonable low rates which will give the mill an outlet for its total output yearly at two great ocean points to ship by in the future, hence you can see this mill will have assured success if erected here.

A tank and trough factory one that can manufacture good qualities of this at all times will make Carlsbad famous for its products which all our farmers in the valley and cattle men in the Mountains will hail the coming of such an industry, as they will need this in the near future. Why not then erect this factory in the city beautiful.

Being aware that the Peoples Mercantile company here own a vacant large store that is not bringing them presently not enough interest money for the investment they made, can be utilized very nicely for a cotton hosiery mill, and manufacture in hosiery for men, women and children that are always so greatly in demand all over the entire world. This mill will have an assured success as its products can be advertised and sold by doing a mail order business and use the parcels post service for this and with other lines from their store can be connected which will greatly help to make Carlsbad famous for this product.

A woolen mill can be established here as we have the raw material for this, the sheep that are raised in the state of New Mexico and in our sister states.

The goats that are raised in this state, I am told, are sufficient to supply a tannery which might be erected on the river bank.

Kid leather is growing more scarce every day in the year, the demand is now greater than the supply, hence this industry can be made a grand and assured success.

As lumber is getting more scarce every year and prices are advancing continually and the same deteriorating (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

Come Right In and See Us First



Don't forget that we are headquarters for Putnam Fadeless Dye, the dye that colors silk, wool and cotton at once boiling.

Eddy Drug Co.

BOOKS -- DRUGS -- STATIONERY

olutely forbidding the serving of drinks outside of the saloon proper. Anyone who is ashamed of being seen should not enter a saloon.

The daylight saloon is reasonable and for the best interest of any community where liquor is sold. Any man who has been around saloons very early in the morning and late at night, knows well the reasons why the hours provided for the sale of intoxicants should not begin too early or continue too late.

The games usually played in saloons for drinks and cigars never have and never will be of any benefit to anyone. They encourage idleness and cause a loss of both time and money to people who usually need the use of both to maintain the family which is dependent upon them. The serving of drinks outside of and in adjoining or connecting rooms to the saloons is perhaps the greatest evil of all. Here is where you find your wine rooms and the consequent ruin and degradation that follow in their wake.

Local option is only the right of the majority to determine what sort of an atmosphere they shall have in the community in which they live, and is in no manner subversive of the rights and liberties of, either those who confound the meaning of liberty with that of license, or those who are willing to be governed by the will of the majority.

Under the head of "Taxation" the governor says:

In a recent bulletin issued by the National Tax Association, this statement is found at the head of the first page:

"In no field of governmental activity is there more confusion, more in-

come to influence the administration of county affairs, and the officers of many counties are anxious to have their citizens profit to the full extent from tax dodging of every variety.

Instead of an assessment of \$400,000,000 and a tax levy of two mills for state, and an average of ten mills or less for county, we have an assessment of less than \$73,000,000, a levy of 13 1/2 mills for the state and three to four per cent in the counties. This does not include special levies on particular industries or district school tax levies. Then in incorporated towns the levies for city tax has to be added.

Is it any wonder that the would be investor hesitates about New Mexico when he faces such a situation? Of course, it can be explained that our methods are such as to mislead, and that he may be protected from unreasonable taxes. Naturally, an honest man will still hesitate, and a level-headed man will wonder whether he is to be the subject of special favor, or to be the target for unjust discrimination.

A fair valuation and a lower rate of taxation is what we must have, if we intend to make our state attractive to capitalists and homeseekers.

We must have better enforcement of the law, or some method must be provided by our law makers to compel officers to perform their duty, subject to severe penalties for failure.

There is a great deal of talk about taxation by people who are not well informed as to our actual condition, and who base their argument more on prejudice than facts. It will be well for all to examine carefully our state constitution and see for what it provides. The Board of Equalization has